

Library

Annual Report

on the

Health



of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1958

Annual Report

on the

Health

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1958

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer :

R. C. GUBBINS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Department, Walsall Street, Willenhall, Staffs.

Tel. No. Willenhall 306.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

B. M. G. ROGER, M.R.S.H.

R. C. DRAKE, M.R.S.H.

J. A. RICHARDS, M.R.S.H. Resigned 31.12.58.

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

C. A. ANDREW. Commenced 1.1.58.

Clerical Staff :

Miss E. G. DUFFIELD.

Mrs. M. ROBOTHAM.

Miss K. PROFFITT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report and that of the Chief Public Health Inspector, on the health of the district, for the year 1958.

Although it is satisfactory to report that there has been no untoward occurrence to deleteriously affect the health of the community (such as—for example—influenza) during the year, there is no cause for complacency in the existing position. One has but to look at the “causes of death” to see that here is a situation that public health measures can do something about—35 deaths out of a total of 311 due to pneumonia and bronchitis (11.2%), 19 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus (6%). Moreover, these figures depict only a small part of the picture, for chest complications comprise a secondary cause in many—very many—of the deaths certified as due to cardio-vascular diseases, cutting short lives, even though they be lives of the elderly, by many years.

The greater scope of the picture is a drab canvas of prevailing bronchitis and allied affections in the living, and although I can give you no morbidity figures for the area I, and I am sure you also, are fully aware of the prevalence of these so-called “English diseases” in this community of ours that works and has its being within sight, sound, and smell of a predominant type of industry wherein noxious fumes and battle-field noises vie in their nuisance value! Few now doubt the relationship between the atmosphere we breathe and the prevalence (or otherwise) of chronic bronchitis, and, indeed, there is considerable evidence to support a relation between industrial atmosphere and cancer of the lung. Hence my remark—in a previous Report—that the Clean Air Act was one of the greatest strides forward in modern public health measures. Hence, also, my pleasure and pride that the Willenhall Urban District Council should not only lead in the operation of Smoke Control Areas but should show, as they manifestly do, a determination to tread, by additional Orders, the path leading to a purer atmosphere and a decrease in “the scourge of coughs and cancer.” Long may our motto lead us on this road.

In my Report for 1956 I suggested that the Council Members might lead the community by burning smokeless fuels in their own homes, and it is gratifying to note that several of them are now doing so.

In regard to the vital statistics of the area it will be noted that the Infantile Mortality Rate has risen above last year's figure, upon which we rightly congratulated ourselves, but as I indicated in last year's Report, a small addition to the actual deaths would have a magnifying effect on the Rate (per 1,000 births) and during 1958 there were 3 more deaths than in 1957 in a total which was 4 births less than last year. The present Infant Mortality Rate is nevertheless, bar last year's figure, still the lowest recorded for the District.

That 8 of the 13 infant deaths occurred within the first month of life (compared with 5 out of 10 last year) should send the neonatal mortality rate soaring from 9.7 to 15.7 is again illustrative of the effect of small figures on rates. However, it also confirms my remarks in a previous Report that concentration will have to be made on the causes of what has been considered almost as an "irreducible minimum"—i.e. the deaths due to prematurity and congenital defects, the chief causes of death within the first 4 weeks of life. In this connection, even the average intelligent layman (as distinct from my own profession) is nowadays aware of some relationship between virus infections—as german measles—during pregnancy and congenital defects in the newborn. The modern idea is that the common virus infections—measles, german measles, chicken pox, mumps—should be deliberately "got over" in the female section of the population, at any rate, before the age of puberty—i.e. before child-bearing age. Hence the modern tendency not to exclude "contacts" of these diseases from school, which is an apparent paradox of Preventive Medicine by not preventing (!) but only apparent, as in practice it is really easier to keep control of an outbreak in school than it is when contacts are kept at home and allowed—as they mostly are—to mix with all and sundry, often to the particular detriment of the earlier (pre-school) age-groups, who suffer more harm from these infections.

Perusal of Section B of this Report will show that from the stand-point of the prevalence of infectious diseases the year has been an improvement on 1957.

As usual, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to thank you sincerely for your patience and support throughout the year, and although I express my gratitude annually "time does not diminish nor the years dim" this emotion. This also applies to the staff of my own Department in particular, and to the members of the other Departments of the Council, from whom I continue to obtain such unstinted assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

R. C. GUBBINS.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,834
Population :							
(a) 1951 Census	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,695
(b) Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-year 1958							31,850
Population density per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.24
Rateable Value of district at 1.6.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£306,112
General Rate (1958-1959)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18. 2d.

No. of houses on Rate Book at 1st June, 1958 :

Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,126
Houses and Surgeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Houses and Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286
Houses and Offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Houses and Workshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Private Hotels and Guest Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Licensed Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

(Figures in brackets indicate 1957 statistics)

		Births		
Live Births		Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	.....	498	247	251
Illegitimate	.....	12	4	8
		-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	.....	510	251	259
		-----	-----	-----

Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 16.01

Comparability factor for births : 0.94

Corrected BIRTH RATE : 15.05 (15.28)

Still Births

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	12	4	8
Illegitimate	3	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	15	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births : 29.41 (29.18)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 0.47

Deaths

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths (all causes)	311	168	143
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population		9.76	
Comparability factor for deaths		1.46	
Corrected DEATH RATE		14.24 (13.3)	
Maternal Deaths		Nil	
MATERNAL DEATH RATE		Nil (Nil)	

Infant Deaths under one year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	13	9	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	13	9	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of infants under one year of age per
1,000 live births 25.49 (19.45)

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	8	6	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	8	6	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age per
1,000 live births 15.69 (9.72)

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The population of Willenhall as estimated by the Registrar-General was 31,850 ; an increase of 240 compared with the mid-year estimate of 31,610 for 1957. The excess of births over deaths for 1958 was 199, compared with 226 in 1957.

Births

During 1958 there were 510 live births. Of these there were 12 illegitimate births, comprising 2.35% of the total births, compared with 0.97% in 1957.

The birth rate per 1,000 population was 16.01, which is slightly lower than the rate for 1957 which was 16.26. The comparability factor for births is 0.94, which gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 15.05, which is comparable with a rate of 16.4 for England and Wales.

There were 15 still births in 1958, a percentage of 2.9 of the total births, the same percentage as in 1957.

The still birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 29.41. The rate for England and Wales per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 21.6.

Deaths

There were 311 deaths in 1958. The death rate was 9.76 per 1,000 population, compared with rates of 9.11 and 9.86 for 1957 and 1956 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.46 for deaths to this crude death rate, a standardised or corrected death rate of 14.24 is obtained, which compares with a rate of 13.3 for 1957, and 11.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths from certain causes

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years :—

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	102	89	92	98
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	35	39	35	49
Cancer	56	58	57	62
Bronchitis	18	19	18	20
Pneumonia	13	14	12	15
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	4	2	4

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1958 were, again, diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system) cancer and bronchitis.

Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 147 deaths, 47.26% of the total deaths, compared with 44.09% of the total deaths in 1957.

Cancer

Cancer caused 62 deaths compared with 57 in the preceding year. In the ten-year period 1949-1958 deaths from cancer averaged 51 annually. Of these 62 cancer deaths, 12 were due to cancer of the stomach, 19 to cancer of the lung and bronchus (compared with 10 in 1957 and 14 in 1956) 4 to cancer of the breast, 3 to cancer of the uterus, and 24 to cancer of other sites, the total being approximately 19.9% of the total deaths.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis caused 4 deaths during the year, all of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease, compared with 2 deaths in 1957.

Deaths from Violent causes

There were 9 deaths from violent causes, 2 of which were due to motor vehicle accidents, 5 to other accidents, and 2 to suicide. There were 10 deaths from violent causes in 1957.

Age at Death

Of the total deaths recorded 200 or 63% occurred in persons aged 65 years and over, compared with 56% in 1957.

Infant Mortality

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year, this figure being slightly higher than last years figure of 10. There were no illegitimate deaths. The infant mortality rate for the year was 25.49 compared with a rate of 19.45 in 1957 and 28.9 in 1956. This rate of 25.49 compares with a rate of 22.6 for England and Wales.

Of these 13 deaths occurring under one year, 8 did not survive beyond the first month of life, the figure in the previous year being 5, the neo-natal mortality rate thus being increased from 9.72 in 1957 to 15.69 in 1958.

This rate of 15.69 compares with a rate of 16.2 for England and Wales.

Reference to Table IV on page 31 shows the causes of infant deaths at different age periods under one year. The commonest causes of infant deaths were broncho pneumonia and prematurity.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths in 1958.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 104 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being considerably lower than the previous year when notifications numbered 415.

This decrease was due mainly to that in the MEASLES notifications which numbered 68 compared with 372 in 1957.

Whooping Cough

There was yet another decrease in the whooping cough notifications which numbered only 2, compared with 20 in 1957 and 101 in 1956.

Pneumonia

Pneumonia notifications increased slightly from 12 last year to 16 this year.

Scarlet Fever

These notifications also increased slightly from 7 in 1957 to 11 in 1958.

Other notifications included 3 cases of poliomyelitis—2 non-paralytic and 1 paralytic, 3 cases of dysentery, and 1 case of meningococcal meningitis.

There were again no cases of confirmed diphtheria, this being the sixth consecutive year in which no case has been notified.

Influenza

There was 1 death only from this cause during 1958, compared with 8 in the previous year.

Tuberculosis

At the end of 1958 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	251	172	423
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	34	70

During the year 19 names were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

Recovered	.....	.....	.....	8
Died	.....	.....	.....	4
Left the district	.....	.....	.....	6
Diagnosis not confirmed	.....	.....	.....	1

There were 19 new cases of tuberculosis in 1958, compared with 27 in 1957. Of these 19 cases notified this year, 2 were non-pulmonary cases.

In the ten-year period 1949-1958 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 32 annually.

There were 4 deaths from this cause, giving a death rate per 1,000 population of 0.12, compared with 0.1 for England and Wales.

The Table on page 33 shows the new cases notified and the deaths from this disease for the past 40-odd years.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Local "Health Authority" Services

These are provided by the Staffordshire County Council and comprise the following :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children
2. Midwifery
3. Health Visiting
4. Home Nursing
5. Vaccination and Immunisation
6. Ambulance Services
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care
8. Domestic Help
9. Mental Health.

For the purpose of administering the above services, the County is divided into nine "areas" with an Area Medical Officer advising each Area Committee. Willenhall is a constituent authority of No. 9 Area, which also includes the Boroughs of Bilston and Wednesbury and the Urban Districts of Darlaston and Wednesfield, and has a total population of approximately 150,800. This local Authority has three representatives on the Area Committee.

The local provisions of the above enumerated services are as follows :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

Ante-Natal Clinics. There are two sessions per week, held at the Willenhall Clinic, Nurses Home, Walsall Street, Willenhall, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

Infant Welfare Clinics. These are held at the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Wednesday afternoons. Also at Short Heath Clinic on Friday afternoons, and at Portobello Clinic on the first and third Thursday afternoon of each month.

During the year the Infant Welfare Centre at Portobello was removed from the Methodist Sunday School, Brickkiln Street, to No. 10, Arnhem Road. The building of a new clinic at Short Heath was put in hand to replace the clinic at 14, Coltham Road, and will no doubt be ready for opening early in 1959.

Clinics for School Children. Minor ailment clinics are held at Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Monday and Friday mornings. A doctor attends on Mondays. Such clinics are also held at Short Heath on Friday mornings, a doctor attending alternate weeks. An Eye Clinic is held at the Willenhall Clinic on Thursday mornings.

Day Nurseries. There is one Day Nursery in the district at the Memorial Park, with accommodation for fifty children.

2. Midwifery

At 31st December, 1958, there were four domiciliary midwives employed by the Staffordshire County Council practising in the district. Hospital accommodation is arranged by either the General Practitioners or the Medical Officer attending the Ante-Natal Clinics—on medical grounds ; or by the local Health Visitors—on sociological grounds.

3. Health Visiting

There were four Health Visitors working in the district at 31st December, 1958. These ladies also attend the various "County" clinics. Their headquarters are at the Clinic, Walsall Street, Willenhall.

4. Home Nursing

There are four District Nurses operating in the district, the functions of the Willenhall District Nursing Association in respect of home nursing having been taken over by the County Council since 1948.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination is usually carried out by the local General Practitioners. Immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is performed at the Infant Welfare Clinics each week, mostly on children between the ages of three to twelve months old.

Immunisation of school children against diphtheria (the large majority of whom have already been immunised) is carried out at special school sessions, at fairly regular intervals, by County Council Medical Officers. Reinforcing doses are given at the ages of five and ten years at these school sessions.

6. Ambulance Services

The Ambulance Station at Clemson Street, Willenhall, was closed on the 30th November, 1958, and the personnel and equipment was transferred to the Main Ambulance Station, Richards Street, Darlaston, on the 1st December, 1958. The telephone number is James Bridge 2591/2, and a 24-hour service is available.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Care and After-Care is undertaken by a Social Worker and an Area Welfare Officer, both centred on Wolverhampton. The former attends to such matters as the provision of convalescent home treatment, extra nourishment, clothing, financial help, etc. whilst the latter official is more directly concerned in the care of the aged and infirm, and also works in co-operation with Voluntary Agencies for the care of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, for whom there are training facilities and workshops, etc., at Wolverhampton and Walsall. Hostels for the aged are provided by the County Council at Lichfield and Cannock. The basic principle of all these services—i.e. *prevention* of illness—is manifested in the work of the Health Visitors.

8. Domestic Help

A Home Help Service is available and administered by the Area Medical Officer, 20, Hydes Road, Wednesbury, telephone number Wednesbury 0961/2. The Service is available for cases of illness, confinement, expectant mothers, mentally defective and aged persons. The number of home helps in the "Area" at 31st December, 1958, was 78, of whom 27 were resident in Willenhall.

9. Mental Health

The Area Health Committee maintains a Special Training Centre at Bilston which is available to Willenhall children who are considered ineducable at school. There is also a Practical Training Centre at Shepwell Green, Willenhall, for children of higher age groups.

Other Health Services are as follows :—

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by the Public Health Department are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Martin Street, Stafford. Chemical examinations—food, water, etc.—are undertaken by the County Analyst, County Buildings, Stafford.

Hospitals

There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but the following is a list of hospitals available to the inhabitants, which, with the exception of the Kingswinford Isolation Hospital, are situated within a distance of three miles from the Urban District :—

Infectious Diseases	.....	Moxley Isolation Hospital, Wednesbury, (including smallpox). Kingswinford Isolation Hospital.
General	.....	Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. General Hospital, Walsall. Manor Hospital, Walsall. Eye Infirmary, Wolverhampton.
Maternity	.....	Manor Hospital, Walsall. New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years by the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

During the year under review there was one case (an elderly woman) in which I felt compelled to initiate proceedings under the above Act. Under the requisite Court Order she was compulsorily removed to New Cross Hospital, as at home she was neither able to give herself or to be provided with the necessary care and attention.

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area, which has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

Total Number of Samples taken	Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes per 100 ml.			
	0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
869	823	33	5	8

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains, as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The only major work carried out in connection with drainage and sewage disposal was the reconstruction of two filter beds at the Sewage Works.

To remedy the totally inadequate capacity of the Sewage Works continues to be the town's prior need.

Health in Factories

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Part I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 is reproduced at the back of this report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information :—

Number of dwellings built and completed by Local Authority during the year	95
Number of houses completed by private persons	12
Number of dwellings completed under Post-war Housing Programme by the end of 1958	1,835
Total number of Council dwellings in district by the end of 1958	3,872
Number of families re-housed because of overcrowding	9
Number of families re-housed because of tuberculosis	2
Number of families re-housed from houses upon which a demolition order was operative	32
Number of families re-housed from Clearance Areas	52

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. If applicant or member of his family was suffering from active tuberculosis, and housing conditions were unsatisfactory, priority in rehousing was given. Each case was considered separately, on its merits.

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Details of the work done during the year in connection with Meat and Other Foods is given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the district during 1958.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WALSALL STREET,
WILLENHALL,
STAFFS.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Members,

It is pleasing to report that progress has been made on a broad front in aspects of work of the Department.

Reference to the following pages of the report will show that progress has been made with the slum clearance programme. The making of Demolition, Closing and Clearance Orders has enabled a substantial surplus of houses to be built up in readiness for the completion of new houses. It is necessary to remind many people that, generally, a new house must be built before an old one can be demolished. The number of sub-standard houses actually demolished was 114 which was almost twice the number of houses demolished in any other year since the war. The Council's slum clearance programme provides for the demolition of 650 houses in 5 years.

On 1st October the Council's first Smoke Control Area came into operation—an estate of 419 houses at New Invention covering 36 acres. Proposals were in hand at the end of the year for the formation of six more areas.

It would, I think, be fair to state that the first smoke control area at New Invention was acceptable by most people, not perhaps with enthusiasm, but as a change which had been thrust upon them by Parliament and the Council. In a minority of instances there was open hostility and a blank refusal to accept any of the detrimental facts which have been proved, written or said about air pollution, as well as a disbelief that smokeless fuel will burn in an approved grate.

In industry, the indications which have been noted in previous years in the change from coal to oil, gas and electricity, have continued.

In the realm of food inspection, new legislation was introduced in the form of the Slaughterhouses and Hygiene Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. Their object is to improve the conditions under which meat is prepared and inspected and to prevent cruelty in lairages and during slaughter.

At the end of the year Mr. J. A. Richards, who had been in the Department since commencing as a Pupil in October, 1947, left to take up an appointment at Walsall.

I am pleased to record again my appreciation for the co-operation from the Officers of other Departments and to members of the Department who must participate in any of the successes which have been achieved.

I am conscious too that the work of the Department is controlled by the Public Health Committee of the Council and to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members, I offer my appreciation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

The term "slum" is giving way to "sub-standard." Sub-standard is thought not only to show greater respect to the unfortunate people who reside in the most unsatisfactory houses, but it conveys an impression that the houses being demolished under the Housing Act are not up to the standard which we have come to accept from a fit house—that is a house containing the necessary amenities.

During the year the following action was taken with regard to removal of unfit houses :—

	<i>Houses</i>
Demolition Orders made	24
Closing Orders made	18
Undertakings signed by owners in lieu of Demolition or Closing Orders	18
Clearance Orders confirmed by Ministry	47
Number of Council-owned houses which were closed and the tenants rehoused	2
Number of privately owned houses which were subject to Demolition, Closure or Clearance Orders and the tenants rehoused	82
Dwelling houses demolished	114
Persons displaced and rehoused	291

In view of the long procedure which must take place in removing unfit houses under the Housing Acts, (that is, the time which must elapse between the commencement of the making of Demolition or Clearance Orders and the time when the tenants are rehoused and the properties demolished), the above table covering a year, does not enable a sound opinion to be formed upon the progress of slum clearance. The following table is, therefore, included :—

YEAR	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Demolition Orders made	5	6	9	17	12	21	60	40	15	39	13	24
Closing Orders made	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	1	1	8	18
Undertakings	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	29	18
Clearance Areas	—	—	—	17	—	—	46	—	—	114	19	47
Slum Clearance Rehousing												
Council-owned	—	—	—	—	—	9	42	8	7	11	17	2
Private	7	27	14	13	28	35	40	30	29	38	97	82
Demolished	6	46	7	8	32	18	70	53	34	24	25	114
Houses built												
Council	62	130	72	60	176	207	227	165	123	95	261	95
Private	—	—	12	12	13	31	28	64	62	76	112	12

In 1948 the Council decided that the occupants from unfit houses should be dealt with in the ratio of one in four Council houses which were available. In September, 1955, this proportion was increased to 50% and this was again increased to 75% in November, 1957.

Clearance Areas

A Public Inquiry was held in June, into the Gomer Street Compulsory Purchase Order which concerned 47 houses. The Order was later confirmed.

90 houses in Mill Street, Birmingham Street, Chapel Green were represented to the Public Health Committee as Clearance Areas.

Rent Act, 1957

This Act, which came into operation in 1957, is primarily one affecting landlord and tenant. The following is a statement of action taken during the period 1957 and 1958 :—

	1957	1958
Applications from tenants for Certificates of Disrepair	63	42
Notices of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair	48	52
Refusals	1	—
Withdrawn	2	2
Undertakings to carry out repair received from landlords	12	31
Certificates Issued	21	38

Improvement Grants

During the year 7 applications were received for a grant towards the improvement of dwelling houses. 6 were granted and 1 was refused.

Intimations and Abatement Notices served

During the year, 188 Intimations were served for defects listed in Table X. It was necessary to serve 31 Abatement Notices following non-compliance with Intimations.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The Thresh Steam Disinfector situated at the Sewage Works was in use on 15 days during the year to steam disinfest bedding, in conjunction with the treatment of furniture by Hydrogen Cyanide, before the removal of 36 families to Council houses.

The treatment of furniture and effects with H.C.N. is carried out by a private company, whilst the bedding from the house from which the furniture is removed is steam disinfested. The operation of the disinfection and disinfestation service, as well as the rodent service and the spraying of houses and other premises for vermin, is carried out by two workmen attached to the Department.

During the year, 14 private and 15 Council houses were treated by the Department with insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, ants, etc. The corresponding number of premises treated during the previous year were 14 private houses and 23 Council houses.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures

Spasmodic visits by van dwellers have continued during the year. Various parts of the district have been visited particularly as in previous years, Bentley Lane and Noose Lane. Verges at the side of the road and vacant unfenced land in any part of the district, appear likely to become occupied at any time by nomads.

There are no licensed or controlled sites in the district. During the year 30 letters and notices were sent to occupiers of unlicensed vans.

FOOD PREMISES

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

The slaughterhouses for which licences are granted are as follows :—

3, Fletchers Lane
134, Bloxwich Road South
119, High Road
17, Market Place
19, Market Place
2, High Street, Portobello.

In the case of 17 and 19, Market Place the slaughterhouses are for pig slaughtering only. At both these premises no slaughtering has taken place during the year. The slaughterhouse at No. 2, High Street, Portobello, is situated in an area subject to a confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order, the licence is issued for periods of six months, thus enabling it to be used until the land upon which it stands is required for re-development.

After being discontinued during the period of meat control, these slaughterhouses were brought into operation again under the policy of moderate concentration instituted by the Government in 1954.

New legislation introduced during the year, namely the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, and the Slaughterhouses (Hygienic Construction) Regulations, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, is designed to improve the conditions under which meat is prepared and inspected prior to sale and to prevent cruelty whilst animals are awaiting slaughter as well as during slaughtering.

It is early yet to say what effect the new legislation will have upon the existing slaughterhouses or whether applications for new slaughterhouses will be forthcoming. Butchers are given an opportunity to decide whether to improve their slaughterhouses and continue to slaughter or to discontinue and make other arrangements.

Meat Inspection

During the year 690 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of meat inspection. Overtime has had to be worked caused by the late time of commencement of slaughtering. The number of animals slaughtered was :—

656 Cattle—excluding cows
27 Cows
6 Calves
4 399 Sheep
2 013 Pigs

The quantity of meat surrendered at the slaughterhouses as being unfit for human consumption was :—

1 ton 3 cwts. 0 qrs. 20 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

This act as amended by the Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, and the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, requires persons slaughtering animals to hold a licence expiring yearly. Licences are required to specify the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned, and the types of instruments which may be used for the purpose. The Slaughter of Animals (Pigs) Act, 1953, requires pigs exceeding twelve weeks in age to be slaughtered by humane methods, wherever they may be slaughtered.

There are 18 slaughtermen now licensed.

Inspection of Other Foods

314 visits were made to food shops and stores for the purpose of examining food ; 1,025 tins of food were condemned as unfit for human consumption having a total weight of 11 cwts. 0 qrs. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Other foods examined and subsequently condemned were fowl, cheese, dates, prunes, chocolates, baking powder, cake mixture, etc. having a total weight of 6 cwts. 0 qrs. 20 lbs.

Milk

The following licences for the sale of designated milk were issued during the year :—

<i>Dealer's Licenses</i>	<i>Supplementary Licences</i>
115 Sterilised	6 Tuberculin Tested
22 Pasteurised	6 Sterilised
12 Tuberculin Tested	6 Pasteurised
1 Channel Island	

Ice-Cream

The high standard which has been achieved in recent years in the hygienic quality of Ice-cream has been maintained. The improvement since the Ice-cream Heat Treatment Regulations came into operation is evident from an examination of the following table :—

		<i>Grade</i>			
		1	2	3	4
1948—No. of samples taken—	85	27	11	19	28
1949—	128	67	29	17	15
1950—	190	116	38	21	15
1951—	89	48	27	5	9
1952—	91	49	32	6	4
1953—	86	61	22	2	1
1954—	78	74	2	1	1
1955—	49	46	2	0	1
1956—	85	79	4	1	1
1957—	77	68	2	1	6
1958—	68	59	5	0	4

<i>Provisional gradings</i>	<i>Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue Test</i>
1	4 hours or more
2	2½ to 4 hours
3	½ to 2 hours
4	0 hours

Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory and Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Routine inspections of food premises have been carried out during the year. It is not possible to spare the whole time of an Inspector entirely for food work but an arrangement is operated whereby one Inspector, Mr. B. M. G. Roger, is responsible for the inspection of all the food premises in the district as well as carrying out normal district work. A degree of uniformity is thus maintained in work on food premises.

As reported upon previously, the provision of hygienic premises and equipment in food premises is one thing, the intelligent use of the equipment and the habits of the person preparing food are another in providing hygienic or safe food. One sees all too frequently forgetfulness or is it ignorance sometimes on the part of those who handle food.

Mention is again made of the part that the public can play in assisting in the provision of clean food. They can assist by shopping at clean shops, by complaining on the spot. A clean food conscious public can be of great assistance in improving and maintaining clean food habits.

A summary upon improvements carried out in food premises is contained in Table X.

In reports in previous years, concern has been expressed upon the Town's market stalls, especially the absence of washing facilities. It is, therefore, pleasing to report that a mobile ablution unit has been provided by the Council. The unit is towed into position near the Clock Tower on market days. It is equipped with soap, towels, sink and hot and cold water.

Types of Food Premises

The number and nature of the food premises in the district is summarised as follows :—

36 Butchers
170 Grocers
26 Greengrocers
2 Greengrocers and Wet Fish
3 Cafes and Confectioners
4 Cafes and General Shops
10 Confectioners
13 Fried Fish Shops
83 Licensed Premises
25 Works Canteens
3 School Kitchens

There were 674 inspections made of the above in an effort to raise standards of hygiene in respect of buildings, equipment and methods of handling.

Registration of Hawkers

The provisions of the Willenhall U.D.C. Act, 1939, require the registration of any persons carrying on the trade of hawker and also the registration of premises from which the trade is carried on.

During the year 2 hawkers were registered. The present number of hawkers registered in the district is 25.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

During the year 12 waste water closets were converted to water closets. The cost of conversion was paid for by the owners—no contribution was made by the Council.

Towards the end of the year the Council were in the position of considering the payment of a grant towards the abolition of these closets.

The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of this type of closet :—

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
39	43	76	101	92	59	67	17	39	13	23	12

A total of 581 have thus been abolished as the result of action by this Department.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council's determination in implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was rewarded by bringing into operation the first Smoke Control Area to be made under the Act in the West Midlands. This Smoke Control Area is known as the Willenhall (No. 1) Smoke Control Area. It was brought into operation on 1st October, after a Public Inquiry which was held at the beginning of the year. The area covers 36 acres and includes 419 dwellings.

The Council have adopted the practice of making a Smoke Control Order upon all new housing estates both Council and private development. This is undoubtedly a very useful procedure. People know before occupying a house that they will be included in a Smoke Control Area.

In 1957 the Council adopted a bye-law requiring the installation in all new buildings of grates capable of burning smokeless fuels.

The steps which I have mentioned above will check most, if not all, the pollution which arises from new development from now on. Allied to these steps the gradual extension of smoke control orders to cover the whole of the district will, in time, achieve the target of a smokeless Willenhall.

The Council have, in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, operated atmospheric pollution recording apparatus. Ten lead peroxide gauges are situated in various parts of the district. A lead peroxide gauge and a daily volumetric recording apparatus are situated at the Works of Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd.

The thanks of the Council are again due to Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., for their continued practical assistance in the analysis of the atmospheric pollution instruments. On the Council's

behalf I thank the company and I mention particularly Messrs. J. E. Spears, J. W. Dews, and F. Stokes for their continued co-operation and assistance.

A second deposit gauge is installed on a roof at the rear of the Gas Offices, Market Place. Until this year this deposit gauge has shown a continuing decrease in the amount of suspended and deposited matter. It has been pointed out officially that no reliable assumption can be made upon results over a short period and comment upon the upward trend during the year under review is withheld at this stage.

With regard to industrial premises, during the year 11 notifications were received as required under Section 3, sub-section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this section, in addition to notifying the installation of new furnaces, there is a requirement in the Clean Air Act that no furnaces shall be installed in a building or in any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building or for the time being fixed to or installed on any land, unless it is so far as practicable capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed, and any person who installs a furnace in contravention of this sub-section shall be guilty of an offence.

No application was received during the year to install furnaces in accordance with plans and specifications in accordance with Section 3(2) of the Clean Air Act.

An application was received from two different industrial concerns for temporary exemptions from Section 1 of the Clean Air Act. One concerned a drop forging works where electric and oil plant is being installed to replace steam and the other concerned a foundry where difficulty is experienced particularly with an annealing furnace fired by oil when starting up from cold. Experiments are taking place with oil burners.

Both applicants were granted exemptions for one year.

Gauge Readings

The following are readings of the gauge in the Market Place for nine completed years :—

			<i>Average total soluble and insoluble matter in tons per square mile</i>	
1950	.....	.....	31.21	per month
1951	.....	.....	27.39	„
1952	.....	.....	22.64	„
1953	.....	.....	21.74	„
1954	.....	.....	20.08	„
1955	.....	.....	19.536	„ (11 months)
1956	.....	.....	17.72	„
1957	.....	.....	15.425	„
1958	.....	.....	20.179	„

Sulphur trioxide totals for stations, calculable from milligrams of S.O.₃ per 100 sq. centimetres per day, for nine years are as follows :—

1950	.....	167.373	nine stations
1951	.....	152.967	„
1952	.....	137.680	„
1953	.....	150.03	„
1954	.....	142.79	„
1955	.....	140.03	„
1956	.....	167.15	ten stations
1957	.....	157.02	„
1958	.....	153.26	„

FACTORIES

During the year there were 108 inspections of factories and 14 Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. There are 317 factories in the district. A wide variety of articles are manufactured in the district including locks, drop forgings, brass and malleable iron castings.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act, which came into operation in April, 1952, aims at securing that all animals, birds and fishes, shall be kept in suitable premises, that they shall be properly fed, that they shall not be sold at too early an age, that precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and that suitable steps will be taken to prevent injury in the case of fire.

The Council have registered 1 shop.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There do not appear to be any premises for the manufacture of furniture, bedding, toys, etc. (in which filling is used), neither are there premises where filling is manufactured. There are, therefore, no premises subject to registration or annual licensing. There are eight premises concerned with the furniture trade where filling is used or sold.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the season in which the Baths were open, samples of swimming bath water were taken and submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological examination.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Two men continue to carry out rodent work as well as disin-festation and disinfection duties. To keep the rat population in check it is necessary for treatment to be carried out expeditiously when complaints are made. The two rodent men employed in the Department are in a position to deal with complaints promptly.

The treatment of dwelling houses is carried out without charge and this encourages prompt notification by occupiers. The treatment of business premises is carried out after the proprietor has agreed to pay the cost of time and materials. Although dwelling houses can be treated expeditiously, the same cannot always be said for business premises. Most proprietors are agreeable to paying for treatment; some others prefer to take time to think about it. Some concerns engage private firms who undertake routine treatment as well as treatment upon complaint.

Attention was given during the year to Sewers, Refuse Tips and the River Tame.

“Warfarin” bait has been used on dwellings and business premises. With this bait there is no necessity for prebaiting and the risk to human beings on bait accidentally being eaten is negligible. Because of the damp conditions it is not, however, suitable for sewer treatment and zinc or arsenic have been used.

A summary of the work carried out is given below, whilst a detailed report is given at the end of the report.

All Premises			<i>12 months to 31.3.58</i>	<i>12 months to 31.3.59</i>
Inspections	{ Notified.....	.....	163	199
	{ Surveys	.....	539	484
Infested with	{ Rats .....	.....	110	142
	{ Mice	.....	67	74
Revisits .....	.....	.....	1,530	1,610
Prebaits laid for rats	.....	.....	829	609
Poison bait takes	.....	.....	418	528
Poison baits laid for mice	.....	.....	1,517	1,775

Table I.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE-RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1958**

	WILLENHALL	ENGLAND AND WALES
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
Births		
Live Births.....	15.05	16.4
Still births	0.47	21.6 (a)
Deaths		
All Causes	14.24	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	
Whooping Cough	—	
Diphtheria	—	
Tuberculosis	0.12	
Influenza	0.03	
Smallpox	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	
Pneumonia	0.47	
Notifications (Corrected)		
Typhoid Fever	—	
Paratyphoid Fever	—	
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	
Scarlet Fever	0.34	
Whooping Cough	0.06	
Diphtheria	—	
Erysipelas	—	
Smallpox	—	
Measles	2.13	
Pneumonia	0.5	
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)		
Paralytic.....	0.03	
Non-Paralytic	0.06	
Food Poisoning	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	
Tuberculosis :—Respiratory	0.53	
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	
Other	0.06	
Deaths	Rates per 1,000 live births	
All causes under 1 year of age	25.49	22.6 (b)
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	7.84	
	Maternal Mortality in England and Wales. Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
Maternal causes, excluding abortion	—	0.35
Due to Abortion	—	0.08
Total Maternal Mortality	—	0.43

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) per 1,000 related live births.

Table II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1958**

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	2	2	4
Tuberculosis Other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Cancer of Stomach	7	5	12
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	14	5	19
Cancer of Breast.....	—	4	4
Cancer of Uterus	—	3	3
Cancer all other sites	9	15	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	1	—	1
Diabetes	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	28	49
Heart Diseases	41	41	82
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	8	16
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	12	3	15
Bronchitis	16	4	20
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	2	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All other Accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	1	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—
All other causes	16	12	28
All Causes	168	143	311

Table III

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	1st QUARTER		2nd QUARTER		3rd QUARTER		4th QUARTER		TOTAL		PERCENTAGE
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	4	1	—	—	3	2	2	1	9	4	4.1
1— 5 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.31
5—10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.31
15—25 "	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	0.63
25—35 "	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	0.94
35—45 "	3	—	—	1	2	1	3	—	8	2	3.2
45—55 "	8	3	4	1	2	1	5	2	19	7	8.2
55—65 "	9	7	7	7	7	8	9	6	32	28	19.1
65—80 "	19	25	20	18	11	11	20	18	70	72	45.03
80 years and over	9	7	6	9	5	5	8	9	28	30	18.3
TOTAL	53	45	39	36	31	28	47	37	170	146	

Table IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1958

CAUSE OF DEATHS	Under 1 day	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	3	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	6	2	—	—	—	8	1	2	—	2	13

Table V.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1958 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	Total	AGE GROUPS—YEARS											
		Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	16	5	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	68	—	4	10	7	5	41	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	164	6	8	11	9	7	55	2	1	4	—	1	—

Table VI.

TUBERCULOSIS

in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement of compulsory notification

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1912	85	—	19	1
1913	87	24	22	13
1914	66	22	21	13
1915	55	11	13	12
1916	65	13	23	11
1917	71	18	28	6
1918	56	8	44	4
1919	29	6	20	7
1920	29	6	14	4
1921	24	—	24	2
1922	55	15	34	7
1923	45	12	30	9
1924	19	5	27	5
1925	67	14	25	10
1926	71	11	24	5
1927	25	12	25	4
1928	39	12	17	3
1929	40	9	34	3
1930	42	3	29	3
1931	36	5	27	1
1932	36	3	16	6
1933	41	11	26	4
1934	45	5	14	5
1935	33	9	25	5
1936	47	5	14	3
1937	44	8	25	6
1938	45	8	22	6
1939	30	7	20	3
1940	40	5	24	3
1941	40	9	25	9
1942	38	7	23	—
1943	49	12	18	3
1944	42	10	19	3
1945	30	4	25	—
1946	35	9	20	1
1947	40	9	20	7
1948	41	3	25	3
1949	34	2	11	—
1950	31	1	12	—
1951	34	3	10	—
1952	32	1	8	2
1953	47	3	9	—
1954	36	1	4	—
1955	26	1	1	—
1956	19	3	4	—
1957	25	2	2	—
1958	17	2	4	—

Table VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1948-1958

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	102	31	15	42	32	14	35	11	8	7	11
Diphtheria	22	9	6	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	15	27	21	29	34	12	28	22	11	12	16
Erysipelas	8	8	3	4	3	2	1	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	1	2	2	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	277	122	255	239	134	381	21	355	8	372	68
Whooping Cough	121	35	187	58	74	102	15	7	101	20	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	3	1	—	—
TOTAL	547	239	492	386	283	515	107	402	135	415	104

Table VIII.
FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948—ANNUAL REPORT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	317	108	14	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclud- ing out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	317	108	14	—

Table VIII.—*continued*

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	5	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	5	—	2	—

TABLE IX.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Health Department	2,486
Primary Inspection of Dwelling Houses	3,561
Revisits	604
Absence of adequate Water Supply or satisfactory Water Supply	14
Drainage	254
Inspection of premises where pigs and other animals are kept	3
Offensive Trades.....	32
Tents, Vans and Sheds	205
Factories and Workshops	111
Schools	19
Shops (Sanitary Provisions of Shops Acts)	322
Butchers' Premises	64
Rats and Mice	34
Grocers	78
Food Preparation Premises	33
Licensed Premises	94
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	18
Fried Fish shops.....	4
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	37
Cowsheds and dairies	1
Ice-Cream Premises	96
Slaughterhouses	690
Market Stalls	396
Restaurants	10
Hawkers	27
Visits to Works in Progress	378
Verminous Premises and visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	327
Infectious Disease	11
Accumulation of Refuse	18
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	11
Overcrowding	4
Atmospheric Pollution	485
Number of Intimation Notices served	188
Number of Intimation Notices complied with	140
Number of Abatement Notices served	31
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	26

TABLE X.

**PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES**

Dwelling Houses

Internal

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	.....	.....	.....	24
Doors and window frames	.....	.....	.....	50
Defective firegrates	.....	.....	.....	10
Floors	.....	.....	.....	13
Stairs	.....	.....	.....	4
Dampness	.....	.....	.....	6
Dirty conditions	.....	.....	.....	1

External

Roofs	.....	.....	.....	54
Chimneys	.....	.....	.....	7
Eaves guttering and down spouting	.....	.....	.....	37
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	10
Fractured and defective brickwork	.....	.....	.....	13
Pointing	.....	.....	.....	9
Paving	.....	.....	.....	1

Washing Accommodation

Washing boilers	6
Defective sinks	.....	.....	.....	3
Absence of or defective water supply	.....	.....	.....	4

Sanitary Accommodation

Insufficient or defective W.C's	.....	.....	.....	15
Defective waste water closets	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective cisterns	.....	.....	.....	11
Dirty conditions	.....	.....	.....	2

Accumulations	1
----------------------	-------	-------	-------	---

Miscellaneous	9
----------------------	-------	-------	-------	---

Tents, Vans and Sheds	26
------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	----

Food Premises—including Butchers, Grocers, Fried Fish Shops,
Bakehouses, Licensed Premises.

Internal

Floors	1
Dirty condition of rooms	13
Impervious surfaces	6
Cloak room accommodation	1
Cellars	1

Washing Accommodation

Absence of washing facilities	2
Sinks	1
Soap and towels	4
"Wash your Hands" notices	1

Sanitary Accommodation

Absence of or defective W.C.	1
-----------------------------------	---

Accumulations	2
---------------------	---

Food storage	1
--------------------	---

Provision of First Aid Equipment	1
--	---

Miscellaneous	3
---------------------	---

TABLE XI.
UN SOUND FOOD

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
168 Tins Meat	4	3	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
242 „ and Jars Fish	1	0	2
495 „ Fruit and Vegetables	4	1	5
24 „ Milk and Cream			25
96 „ Soup		2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	11	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Other foods condemned consisted of Fowl, Cheese, Dates, Prunes, Chocolate, Baking Powder, Cake Mixture, etc.

6 cwts. 0 qrs. 20 lbs.

Table XI.—*continued*
PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES OR PARTS THEREOF CONDEMNED, IN FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	656	27	6	4,399	2,013
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	50	2	—	112	23
Percentage of the number inspected affected with all diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.62%	7.4%	—	2.59%	1.19%
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	26	3	—	—	43
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.94%	11.1%	—	—	2.13%
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Weight found to be diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	T. C. Q. Lbs.			
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	3	1	9	Carcase Meat
	8	2	22	Offal.
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY	11	0	17	Offal.
	1	3	0	20
				TOTAL

Table XII.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST

1958	<i>No. taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	8	7	1	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	7	5	1	—	1
June	9	9	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	10	9	1	—	—
September	8	7	1	—	—
October	17	13	1	—	3
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	9	9	—	—	—
Total	68	59	5	—	4
Taken in 1957	77	68	2	1	6

No. of Ice Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream during 1958	6
Premises on register for manufacture or sale of Ice Cream :—	
Manufacturers by Cold Mix Method	2
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice Cream	118

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS

No. of Hawkers registered during 1958 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	2
---	---

Table XIII.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	3
Number of houses sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin including fleas, bugs, cockroaches, woodworm, etc. :	
Private	14
Council	15
Articles disinfected and disinfested—bundles of bedding, etc.	130

TABLE XIV.
SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY
(Staffordshire County Council)

List of samples taken during the year 1958 :—

Milk

Milk Pasteurised	18
Milk Sterilised.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Milk T.T.	.....	.....	.....	5
Milk T.T. Pasteurised	.....	.....	.....	15
Milk T.T. Pasteurised Channel Island				6
				—
				64 (All Genuine)
				—

General Foods

Number of samples taken	.....	.....	53
Number of samples genuine	.....	.....	48
Number of samples adulterated	.....	.....	5

Classification of General Foods

Beer suitable for Diabetics (2 sam.)	Devon Cake
Scotch Oats	Pure Coffee
Barley & Thyme (with Lemon)	Tri-Fruit Puffs
Stuffing with Shredded Suet	Tomato Juice
Pork Sausage cont. preservative	Milk Loaf
Ground Nutmegs	Pickled Onions
Camphorated Oil B.P.	Horseradish Sauce
Plain Flour	Butter
Soft Cheese Spread	Sweet Corn
Butter Kreems	Custard Powders
Pure Lard	Non-Brewed Condiment
Pork Luncheon Meat (2 sam.)	Corned Beef
Fruit Drops	Lemon Crystals
Creamed Tomato Soup	Ground Ginger
Dressed Crab	Nut Cream Milk Chocolate Bisc.
Soft Drink Tablets	Baking Powder
White Cake Mix	Marzipan
Cooking Fat	Pure Sweet Ground Almonds
Chocolate Tea Cakes	Lemon Cheese
Sweet Pickles	Tablets of chlorophyll compound
Milk Mustard	Senna Laxative Tablets
Sicilian Lemon Juice	Tea
Raspberry Jam Roly-poly	Macaroon Biscuit Mix
Butter Crunch	Spread Orange
Ground White Pepper	Non-alcoholic White Grape
Raspberry Vinegar	Juice
Rose Hip and Orange with extra Glucose	

Action Taken

BUTTER KREEMS—Deficient in butter content—Cautioned

CHOCOLATE TEA CAKES—Butter content claimed but butter fat content so low as to be misleading—Labels to be amended on re-printing.

DEVON CAKE—Insufficient butter fat in cake fat to justify claim “contains butter.”—Labels changed to read “filling contains dairy butter.”

MILK LOAF—Deficient in non-fatty milk solids—Formula being altered.

BAKING POWDER—28.7% deficient of the minimum required amount of available carbon dioxide.—All stocks withdrawn from sale and new formula being used.

TABLE XV.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices and in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., Clarkes Lane, Willenhall.

Recordings for the Year 1958

Deposits in tons per square mile

1958	Market Place			J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane		
	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>
January	13.67	6.03	19.7	10.68	5.48	16.16
February.....	16.18	13.95	30.13	14.29	12.42	26.71
March	17.45	6.63	24.08	14.95	5.98	20.93
April	16.64	7.58	24.22	12.5	7.28	19.78
May	14.86	7.84	22.70	13.71	9.60	23.31
June	11.15	11.05	22.20	17.70	7.72	25.42
July	9.60	10.44	20.04	15.14	7.93	23.07
August	6.13	6.57	12.7	9.53	6.26	15.79
September	10.39	7.14	17.53	7.52	12.76	20.28
October	7.11	4.65	11.76	14.56	4.19	18.75
November	7.01	4.14	11.15	11.81	5.10	16.91
December	14.99	10.95	25.94	15.69	12.86	28.55

Table XVI.

SULPHUR POLLUTION

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected in milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day

1958	Cemetery, Walsall Road	Memorial Park	126, Dilloways Lane	179, St. Anne's Road	66, Broad Lane	Lodge Farm, Short Heath	Ravens- croft, Lodge Street	145, Pooles Lane	J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarke's Lane	204 Lich- field Road
January	2.68	2.30	2.33	2.47	2.03	2.95	1.56	1.94	1.74	1.9
February	2.35	2.01	2.24	2.41	1.54	2.82	1.53	1.57	1.62	1.31
March	2.51	2.66	2.05	1.89	1.76	2.22	1.39	1.41	1.34	1.50
April	1.35	1.57	1.28	1.01	.93	1.49	.89	1.04	.92	.96
May	.8	.98	.70	1.08	.65	.97	.62	.68	.74	.73
June	.75	.6	.59	.73	.55	.48	.32	.82	.39	.43
July	.36	.64	.52	.46	.45	.48	.36	.55	.34	.41
August	.43	.68	.47	.47	.34	.72	.29	.36	.38	.32
September	.87	.95	.82	.94	.9	1.42	.55	.59	.53	.57
October	1.0	1.42	1.22	1.22	.93	1.59	.78	1.03	1.03	.86
November	1.97	1.93	2.03	1.79	1.74	2.13	1.39	1.56	1.46	1.62
December	2.54	3.06	2.1	2.47	1.95	3.19	1.75	1.95	1.36	1.94

TOTAL OF DAILY AVERAGES FOR EACH STATION FOR YEARS 1950-1958

	Total for all stations									
1950	15.561	21.799	17.638	28.131	15.618	18.415	14.371	13.033	22.807	167.373
1951	14.27	27.85	15.03	24.02	11,665	16.15	12.231	13.571	18.18	152.967
1952	12.068	26.24	13.442	23.71	10.036	14.81	10.896	10.618	15.86	137.680
1953	15.67	29.75	16.36	18.78	12.23	15.80	12.20	13.67	15.57	150.03
1954	16.70	19.40	17.59	18.03	12.67	17.52	12.35	12.71	15.82	142.79
1955	19.05	18.92	15.79	19.18	13.64	17.13	10.97	12.35	13.0	146.29
1956	20.76	20.36	18.79	20.57	15.43	19.93	12.65	14.77	11.54	167.15
1957	21.22	16.94	16.86	19.62	13.75	19.52	11.45	14.11	12.04	157.02
1958	17.61	18.80	16.35	16.94	13.77	20.46	11.43	13.50	11.85	153.26

Table XVII.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1959**

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses	All other (includ- ing business premises)	Total	Agricul- tural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	10	9,165	1,000	10,175	9
2. Number of properties inspected	2	369	312	683	6
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	14	1,050	546	1,610	6
4. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested :—					
Rats	1	126	15	142	
Mice	—	53	21	74	
5. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	1	179	36	216	
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	4	182	63	249	
7. Number of notices served under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of 'block' control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

River Tame

Number of visits	32
Number of pre-baits laid	1210
Number of poison baits laid	273

